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that it was made by an Indian. Mr. J. W. Foster, in his work on the prehistoric races of the United States, writes that "a wide gap exists in connecting the history of the mound-builders with the present race of Indians." There is a large Indian mound among the mountains in Macon County, North Carolina; and the Cherokee Indians, now living in that vicinity, say that they have no tradition in reference to its construction. Perhaps this copper plate might be looked upon as a connecting link between the mound-builders and the early white settlers in this country, as it was found in conjunction with the skeletons and the stone axe.

*Note on Corundum.*—Mr. WILLCOX said that the corundum crystals presented by him were found at a locality in Laurens County, South Carolina, that had never been described. He lately visited the place. The corundum is found in a matrix of mica slate, which is considered a new rock for bearing corundum. Commencing at a point three-quarters of a mile east of Laurens Court House, the corundum is found at several places in a district about three miles long and one-half mile wide, in a direction nearly north-east. As is the case all through the Southern States, the rocks in Laurens County are so deeply covered with soil that it is difficult to trace them.

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APRIL 30.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

A paper entitled "Elements of the Sidereal System," by Jacob Ennis, was presented for publication.

*The Bridging Convolutions in the Primates.*—Dr. A. J. PARKER remarked that the *plis de passage* of Gratiolet, the annectant, bridging or transition convolutions of the English anatomists, are small and in many cases concealed convolutions passing from the occipital to the temporal and parietal lobes. Gratiolet attached great importance to these *plis de passage* as points of diagnosis in different brains. He distinguished altogether six of these transition convolutions, four external and two internal. The two internal connect, according to him, that portion of the occipital lobe known as the cuneus, with the mesial portion of the brain directly in front of the parieto-occipital fissure; the so-called lobulus præcuneus of most authors. He called these, respectively, the superior and inferior internal *pli de passage*. The four external *plis de passage* pass from the lateral portion of the occipital lobe to join the convolutions of the parietal and temporal lobes. He named these the first or superior external *pli de pas-*